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08/866,857

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/866,857 05/30/97 CORBOY

D 06651/008001

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LM02/0425

EXAMINER

HUYNH, C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2776

DATE MAILED:

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04/25/00

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/866,857

Applicant(s)

CORBOY, DAVID

Examiner

Cong-Lac Huynh

Art Unit

2776

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2000.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been:
1. ☐ received.
2. ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code / Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

- 14) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 15) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 16) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 19) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 2/15/00 to the application filed on 05/30/97.
2. Claims 1-16 are pending in the case. Claims 1 and 10 are independent claims.
3. The rejections of claims 10-16 under 35 U.S.C 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter have been withdrawn in view of the amendment.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 4, 9-14 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauffman (US Pat No. 5,586,235, 12/17/96) in view of Berry et al. (US Pat No. 5,692,205, 11/25/97).

With respect to independent claim 1:

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Kauffman discloses a standard document structure for organizing and storing all information in documents used in a digital multimedia system (col 2, lines 35-40) in which the structure applied to documents regardless of whether the information is text, video, audio, still pictures, graphics, or any other type of information (col 4, lines 47-52) and the document is organized in a hierarchical manner (col 4, lines 65-67; col 5, lines 1-20);

Kauffman does not disclose the encapsulating in a multimedia document a file support object. Berry discloses a method to integrate multimedia presentations into an object oriented user interface which includes multiple polymorphic objects which each has associated encapsulated data and functionality (col 2, lines 27-33).

It is noted that Kauffman and Berry fail to disclose the first file object and the second file object including information in a first file format and information in a second file format, and these objects are encapsulated in a multimedia document. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Berry to Kauffman because Kauffman provides a method to organize multimedia documents having hierarchical structure and Berry provides a method to integrate multimedia presentations into an object oriented user interface which includes multiple polymorphic objects which each has associated encapsulated data and functionality thus motivating the including the first object and the second object in the structure of a multimedia document.

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With respect to claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Berry discloses that there are displayed pictorial representations of multiple data views of a polymorphic object. After selecting polymorphic object and the "Look at" command and the "Lyrics" subcommand, a second window will open, overlying window, and the lyrics of the Christmas carol associated with the selected object is displayed (col 4, lines 27-40, figures 3A, 3B). It is noted that Berry fails to use the same terminology: creating an exclusionary area within the window, and locating an object within the exclusionary area, the object being selected from a group of data objects including a framed image, a slide show, framed text, sound data, a separator, or a hyperlink. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Berry because Berry shows the display of object within a window and the object displayed is selected from a group of data objects including text, or sound data.

With respect to claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Berry also discloses the multimedia support within data processing system typically involve providing a "player" interface for each multimedia object. For example, audio and video are typically treated as individual objects and control panels representing cassette tape players, video cassette recorders, laser disc players and each such device are graphically displayed in order to permit the user to access recorded information by graphically manipulating the audio or video object with the "player" device (col 1, lines 28-36). It is noted that Berry fails to disclose the creating an unknown object in the data file, and locating the player

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data within the unknown object defining a player that plays the unknown object.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Berry because Berry provides a "player" interface for each multimedia object thus no matter the object is known or unknown, the system always locate the player associated with the multimedia object.

With respect to independent claim 10, as disclosed and argued in claim 1, Kauffman further discloses that each document includes execution script for displaying the contents of the page (col 2, lines 35-45). It is noted that Kauffman fails to use the same terminology: a document including information for controlling the display. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Kauffman because the execution script included in the document is for controlling the display of the contents of documents.

With respect to claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to recognize that in the multimedia documents including text, images, sound, the first file format or the second file format is selected from the group of file formats that include the textual file format, the image file format, and the sound format.

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With respect to claim 12, which is dependent on claim 10, as disclosed in claim 1, both Berry and Kauffman apply the object-oriented concept thus the feature of inheritance is included in their method.

With respect to claim 13, which is dependent on claim 10, due to applying the object-oriented concept, each object obviously has associated attributes and functions.

With respect to claim 14, which is dependent on claim 10, as disclosed in claim 1, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to recognize that each page, as a portion of the document, is a data element arranged in the hierarchical document (Kauffman, col 4, lines 55-67; col 5, lines 1-15, lines 58-63) thus the combination of these pages forms a part of the multimedia document.

6. Claims 2-3, 7-8 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauffman and Berry as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ando (US Pat No. 5,600,826, 2/4/97).

With respect to claims 2 and 3, which are dependent on claim 1, Kauffman and Berry do not disclose the steps of changing at least an object in the data file and adding at least an object to the data file. Ando provides a structure data processor for processing

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structured data of a tree structure in which data elements (logic objects) are arranged in the order of depth (logic sequence) in a structure document typically represented by ODA--Open Document Architecture. The structure data processor can perform the functions of editing, treating, printing and displaying on structured documents (col 6, lines 55-63). It is noted that Ando fails to explicitly disclose the changing and adding objects. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Ando because Ando provides the ability of editing objects which can comprise of changing and adding objects which are data elements arranged in a structured document.

With respect to claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Kauffman and Berry do not disclose each object has an address indicating a player that plays the object. Ando discloses each object has an object identifier that stores the position information of a data element (col 1, lines 9-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Ando because Ando provides the object identifier that stores the address for each object.

With respect to claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Kauffman and Berry do not disclose the compressing information in each object. Ando discloses that a data compression/development device can, of course, be incorporated into a structured data processor of the invention or an external device. Such a configuration makes the



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system more advantageous in capacity, contributing to high-speed data transmission, which is obvious (col 6, lines 38-43). It is noted that Ando fails to explicitly disclose the compressing the information in each object. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Ando because Ando shows the advantage of compressing of object information in transmitting data thus motivating the including of the compressing step in the method of producing a multimedia document.

7. Claims 5-6 are remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauffman and Berry as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Johnson (US Pat No. 5,892, 847, 4/6/99).

With respect to claims 5 and 6, which are dependent on claim 1, Kauffman and Berry do not disclose the defining as well as the locating the update splash image within the data file. Johnson discloses a feature that the encoder creates a file format that segments or "layers" the compressed image. The layering of the compressed image allows the decoder to display image file segments, beginning with the data at the front of the file, in a coherent sequence which begins with the decoding and display of the information that constitutes the core of the image as defined by human perception. The core information can appear as a good quality miniature of the image and a full sized "splash" or coarse quality version of the image. The image then is displayed quickly to see details being

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added to the image as subsequent layers are received, decoded and added to the core image (col 4, lines 30-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Johnson and combined to Kauffman and Berry because Berry shows the process of displaying of a splash image in a multimedia document.

8. Claims 15-16 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauffman and Berry as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Brown (Using Netscape 2, 1995).

With respect to claims 15 and 16, which are dependent on claim 10, Kauffman and Berry do not disclose the document forms a code segment that receives image information, and wherein the image information is used to construct an image frame for a framed image that is a part of the multimedia document. Brown discloses the code segment to construct the image frame that is part of a multimedia document (page 773; page 774, figure 30.11; page 777). It is noted that Brown fails to disclose the decoder determines the image data format and encapsulates the framed image with the image frame. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have applied Brown because Brown provides the code for constructing a frame in a HTML document and also provides how the frame looks like according to the data format of the code.

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### ***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments filed 2/15/00 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the claims allow encapsulating at least two different file objects with at least two different file formats within a multimedia document and neither Kauffman nor Berry teach or suggest having multiple file support objects with multiple formats within a multimedia document.

Examiner disagrees. Kauffman discloses the organizing and storing *multimedia* documents in a *multimedia* system (col 1, lines 9-12; col 2, lines 35-40; col 4, lines 26-33, 47-54; col 5, lines 1-20). Therefore, it is obvious that there are multiple objects with multiple formats within a multimedia document. In addition, Berry discloses the integration of multiple polymorphic objects, each having associated encapsulated data (col 2, lines 27-33). Kauffman, by encapsulating multimedia objects in a document as taught by Berry, can allow the encapsulating at least two different file objects with at least two different file formats within a multimedia document as claimed.

### ***Conclusion***

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is (703)-305-0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax number to this Art Unit is (703) 308-5403.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

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Or faxed to:

(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)


Or:

(703) 308-5403 (for informal or draft communications, please label  
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,  
Arlington. VA. Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Clh

4/24/00

  
**STEPHEN S. HONG**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**